



Legal Register in Cultural Village Regulations in The Special Region of Yogyakarta

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to examine the legal register in cultural village regulations in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY). This research uses a descriptive qualitative type used to describe the legal register in cultural village regulations in the DIY region. The subject of this research is in the form of cultural village regulations, while the object of research is in DIY which consists of 4 regencies and 1 city, namely Bantul Regency, Kulonprogo, Sleman, Gunungkidul and Yogyakarta City. Broadly speaking, the research steps are (1) documenting cultural village regulations in Yogyakarta; (2) examining cultural village regulations based on patterns or forms, legal registers, and text structures of cultural village regulations. The results of this study are as follows. (1) language variety of cultural village regulations uses Indonesian according to Indonesian grammar rules concerning EYD, diction, and effective sentences. In making cultural village regulations, sentences are normative in nature containing general and abstract legal norms. The register of cultural village regulations consists of the words *menimbang, mengingat, memutuskan, that, should, if, when, and/or, perkal, perdes*. (2) The presentation pattern of cultural village regulations consists of naming or title, preamble, body, closing, and appendix.

Keywords: cultural village; register; law; regulation

1. Introduction

DIY is one of the special regions in Indonesia. One of the specialties lies in its culture. As an extension of cultural preservation. The government through Kundha Kabudayaan DIY pioneered cultural villages (Sari et al., 2019) . Cultural villages are villages that are developed specifically in relation to the potential of local culture based on integrated community empowerment in order to preserve local culture

Statistical data obtained in 2022 stated that the number of villages in Indonesia reached 83,794 villages. DIY as a special region has a village that has a distinctive term, namely *kalurahan*, which amounts to 438 consisting of 362 ordinary villages and 76 cultural villages. Cultural villages have village regulations that are used as the basis for implementing the government system in the village which is of course different from other villages, this difference characterizes cultural villages.

The formation of cultural village regulations must be able to choose, use, and implement appropriate diction choices in accordance with correct language rules. The use of effective sentences and patterns of village regulations must be considered so that

the interpretation of the regulations can be in accordance with their meaning. Formers of regulations must also know and understand the meaning of the words chosen, so that the meaning can be understood correctly (Pribadiono, 2016) . The sentence in the regulation must also be clear because from the sentence it can be seen the message that must be implemented and obeyed from the regulation concerned. This is very closely related to the legal register, so from here comes diversity.

Based on preliminary observations in several DIY cultural villages, the current problem is that cultural village regulations still do not substantially lead to cultural issues. The choice of diction and sentences needs to be careful because it will affect the meaning of the regulations made. In the preparation of cultural village regulations, aspects of the application of principles, content material, as well as patterns and structures of regulations, and the rules for using legal registers need to be considered. In line with this, this research aims to examine the legal register in cultural village regulations in Yogyakarta. Broadly speaking, the steps of this research are as follows: (1) documenting cultural village regulations in DIY; (2) examining cultural village regulations based on the pattern or form, legal register and text structure of cultural village regulations. The urgency of this research can be seen from the research stage which is the initial stage to create a design for the preparation of cultural village regulations in Indonesia, so that it is expected to be able to support the creation of village regulations that are in accordance with existing rules. Furthermore, this research also serves as a scientific development of legal registers.

Register can be defined as a variety of language based on social settings and is closely related to special meanings. Register can also be defined as a variety of language that is implemented to the community through vocabulary that contains meaning that is not broad (Pakaya, 2017) . Legal register is a variety of language used in science and also the field of law according to its characteristics. These characteristics are in the form of terms, composition, language style, and specific content (Himawan & Zamzani, 2022) . Based on this description, it can be seen that legal register is a variety of language that is closely related to the style of the legal field such as, containing important terms, symbols, content that has special meaning in the field of law. Legal registers in the Indonesian language variety are closely related to Indonesian language rules in Indonesian language science (Raisma, 2022) .

Village regulations are regulations in accordance with legislation that are formed and made by the village head and discussed and agreed upon with the Village Consultative Body. The special feature of village regulations is that they can be tested if they conflict with higher laws (legislation). Therefore, village regulations must be made carefully, so that the meaning of the regulation can be clearly understood (Wiguna & Jayantiari, 2021) . The basis for the village government to form village regulations is stated in Law No. 6/2014 on villages. Village regulations are used as the basis for village development and development, especially in terms of community welfare (Dalis, 2017) .

2. Research Method

This type of research uses a qualitative descriptive approach. This type of research aims to explain the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject as a whole in a descriptive way. This approach is used for problem identification, problem cause analysis, solution design, data collection, and data analysis. Overall, the research design was as follows: (1) documenting cultural village regulations in DIY; (2) examining cultural village regulations based on patterns or forms, legal registers and text structures of cultural village regulations. The object of this research is cultural villages in Yogyakarta consisting of 4 regencies and 1 city, by selecting a sample of each regency, 4 villages are taken so that there are 20 cultural villages that are the object of this research study.

3. Discussion

3.1 Legal Registers in Cultural Village Regulations in DIY

The register or language variety of cultural village regulations uses Indonesian according to the rules of Indonesian grammar concerning EYD, diction, and effective sentences. This language variety has a distinctive style and style of language that is characterized by clarity of understanding, straightforwardness, rigidity, and harmony. In formulating the body of the *perdes*, sentences must be straightforward, clear, and straightforward. The sentences formulated should not cause misinterpretation for any reader. The terms used should be in accordance with the meaning commonly used in everyday language.

In the making of cultural village regulations, sentences are normative which contain general and abstract legal norms (Attamimi, A. Hamid S. 2007). In *Indonesian Standard Grammar* normative sentences are usually included in imperative/command sentences (T Rahayu & Suryadi, 2022). The definition of the word normative according to KBBI is adhering to the norm; according to the prevailing norms or rules. Sentences often include words like 'should' or 'must'. Normative sentences that express a conditional relationship should use the subordinative "if", while those that show a description or affirmation of the time when something happened should use the subordinative "if" or "when". The use of the word 'and/or' is often used in the formulation of regulations. The meaning of the word 'and/or' can be combining or cumulative and can also be choosing or alternative (Coulthard, 2004).

The use of terms in village regulations (*perdes*) should choose terms that are in accordance with the formation of the Indonesian language and have been adjusted in spelling with correct Indonesian language rules. Examples of language varieties in *perdes*.

- 1) The word 'menimbang' contains a brief description of the main thoughts that form the background and reasons for making the *perkal*.
- 2) The word 'considering' contains the legal basis, namely the basis for the authority to form the legislation and the legislation that orders the formation.

- 3) The words 'decide' and 'stipulate' are included in the dictum. The dictum contains the content or matters stipulated in the Decree.
- 4) The word 'that' is a conjunction in a multilevel compound sentence. Sentences can begin with the conjunction 'that', a subordinate clause and a parent sentence or a parent sentence, the conjunction 'that' and a subordinate clause.

3.2 Culture Village Regulation Pattern

In general, the pattern of drafting village regulations consists of the following:

- 1) naming/titling;
- 2) opening;
- 3) torso;
- 4) cover; and
- 5) appendices (if required).

Every village regulation has a name/title. The name/title of the village regulation contains information about the type, number, year and the name of the regulation being regulated. The name should be short and reflect the content of the village regulation. The title is written in capital letters without punctuation marks and above the title is a picture of a Garuda bird.

The opening component consists of the phrase "By the Grace of God Almighty", the position of the formulator of the village regulation, the consideration, the legal basis, the phrase "By Joint Agreement of the Village Consultative Body and the Village Head" (for Village Regulations), and the dictum. The phrase "By the Grace of God Almighty" aims to base every content of laws and regulations on divine values, beliefs, and religions embraced by the people in Indonesia. The phrase must be written in the village regulation and the writing method is entirely in capital letters placed in the center of the margin and does not end with punctuation marks.

Example:

BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD

The writing of the position of the formulator of village regulations is written in capital letters and ends with a comma (,).

The consideration must begin with the word "Menimbang" which contains a brief description of the main points of thought that form the background, reasons and juridical, philosophical, sociological basis for the establishment of village regulations. If the consideration is more than one point of thought, then each point of thought is formulated in a series of sentences that constitute a unity of understanding. each thought begins with an alphabetical letter, and is formulated in a series of sentences beginning with the word "that" and ending with a semicolon (;).

Example:

Considering :

- a. that ;
- b. that ;

- c. that based on the considerations as referred to in paragraphs a and b, it is necessary to stipulate a village regulation concerning

The legal basis begins with the word "Remembering" which must contain the legal basis for the making of legal products. In this section, it is also necessary to include any laws and regulations that order the establishment of the village regulation or that are directly related to the material to be regulated. The legal basis can take the form of

- (1) juridical basis for the authority to make village regulations;
- (2) juridical basis for the material being regulated.

The type of laws and regulations that can be used at a higher or the same level as the legal product being made, while stipulations, instructions and circular letters cannot be used as a legal basis. The legal basis is made chronologically in accordance with the hierarchy of laws and regulations, or if the laws and regulations are of the same level, then it is written in the order of the year of their formation, or if the laws and regulations. If the legal basis is more than one legislation, then each legal basis begins with Arabic numerals 1,2,3, etc. and ends with a semicolon (;).

Example:

Remember

1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 15 of 1950 Concerning the Establishment of Regency Regions within the Special Region of Yogyakarta (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1950 Number 44);
3. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Kalurahan (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 7, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5495).

Dictum consists of the words decide, stipulate, type and name of the legislation. The word decide is written entirely in capital letters without spaces between syllables and ends with a colon and placed in the middle of the margin. In village regulations, before the word decide, the phrase "By Mutual Agreement" of the Village Consultative Body / Village Council ... (village name) is written entirely in capital letters and placed in the middle of the margin. The word stipulate is included after the word decide which is aligned downwards with the words consider and remember. The initial letter of the word stipulate is written in capital letters and ends with a colon.

The body of laws and regulations contains all the content material of laws and regulations formulated in articles or several articles. In general, the content material in the body is grouped into general provisions, regulated subject matter, criminal provisions (if needed), transitional provisions (if needed), and closing provisions. The grouping of content material is formulated in full according to the similarity of the material concerned and if there is content material that is needed but cannot be grouped within the scope of existing arrangements, the material is contained in the other provisions chapter.

The conclusion is placed in the last chapter. If there is no grouping of chapters, the closing provisions are placed in the last article or several articles. In general, the closing provisions contain provisions regarding the appointment of organs or organs that implement laws and regulations; short names of laws and regulations; the status of existing laws and regulations; and the time when laws and regulations come into force.

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be seen that legal language refers to variations or types of language used in a legal context. Legal language has certain characteristics that distinguish it from everyday language, and is used in legal documents, legislation, courts, as well as in communication between parties involved in legal affairs. This variety of legal language can be divided into several categories based on its function (T Rahayu & Suryadi, 2019)

Analysis of village regulations containing the substance of village regulations is the basis for village regulations. Systematically, the regulation contains Clarity and Straightforwardness: Sentences used in village regulations must be straightforward and clear, to avoid ambiguity or misinterpretation. This is important because village regulations function as legal norms that are expected to be understood by all parties involved (Ardhianti & Indayani, 2022) . Normative Sentences: Cultural village regulations use normative sentences, which contain general and abstract legal norms. These sentences tend to use imperative or command forms, for example with words such as "must", "should", "if", or "when". The use of these words provides a clear indication of obligations or rights in the context of the regulation (Wijaya & Prajitno, 2018) .

Next, the general structure of the village regulation naming/title includes the type of regulation, number, year, and the regulated material. The title should reflect the content of the regulation. The phrase "By the Grace of God Almighty" indicates that this village regulation is based on divine and religious values. The considerations outline the reasons and background for making the village regulation, including philosophical and juridical considerations. The legal basis lists the legal basis on which the village regulation is made. This contains laws or regulations that regulate the authority or material regulated in the village regulation. The dictum is the part that contains the decision or decree made, starting with "Deciding" and "Establishing". It regulates what must be done or regulated in the context of the village regulation. The body contains the regulated subject matter which is divided into articles. Typically, these articles include general provisions, subject matter, penal provisions (if required), and closing or transitional provisions. The closing contains concluding provisions, which may include additional matters or other technical arrangements (Himawan & Zamzani, 2022) .

4. Conclusion

The language variety of cultural village regulations has distinctive characteristics according to the field of law. In its creation, sentences are normative in nature, containing general and abstract legal norms. The register of cultural village regulations consists of the words *menimbang*, *mengingat*, *memutuskan*, *that*, *should*, *if*, *when*,

and/or, perkal, perdes. The presentation pattern of cultural village regulations consists of naming or title, opening, body, closing, and appendix.

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